

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(Established 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

INvariably in Advance.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ADDRESSES.—RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Great Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 24, 1895.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no untangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The cheapest as well as the best agricultural paper in the country is *The American Farmer*. It is also the oldest agricultural publication in America. Every number is filled with bright, able, progressive matter, which is of the highest interest to every man who tills the soil. It is copiously illustrated. Subscription price 50 cents a year. Sent with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for only 25 cents additional. Send for a sample copy before subscribing for any other farm paper.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

Next week THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will issue a little pamphlet containing a lot of valuable statistics of the War of the Rebellion—the different calls, and the number of troops supplied under each, the number furnished by the different States, the proportion to population, etc. These are facts that comrades are continually looking for, and they are arranged in a convenient form for preservation and ready reference. It will be sent to any address on receipt of five cents. Write for a copy of "Statistics of the War," and address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

GEN. HOWARD'S ARTICLES.

We are glad to be able to announce that Gen. Howard will in a few weeks resume the publication of his admirable monographs on the war. His next series will take up Sherman's army where he left it in the last series, at the occupation of Atlanta, and tell the always interesting stories of the March to the Sea and Through the Carolinas, ending with a graphic description of the Grand Review at Washington. These articles will be copyrighted by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and not appear in any other paper. Be sure that your subscription is promptly renewed, that you may not miss one of these, as well as other very interesting things we have in store for our readers.

SENATOR GORMAN is still harping on the old, badly-worn string of "nigger domination." Inasmuch as there are only 218,000 negroes in Maryland to 824,140 whites, or less than one to four, it would seem as if the whites ought to be able to hold their own without much trouble.

WHAT IS "JUSTICE"?

Let the comrades—let us all—have a clear and distinct understanding among ourselves as to the nature of the country's justice toward the men who fought her battles by land and sea, and toward their widows and orphans.

This is exceedingly necessary now. We are hearing much of this justice now on the stump and in the papers. We shall hear more of it this Winter in the speeches and debates in Congress. Everybody says we should have "justice," but people's ideas as to what constitutes justice have as wide-ranging latitude as their ideas as to what constitutes temperance, "sound money," and protection to our industries.

We must begin by formulating among ourselves a distinct outline of what constitutes the basic elements of justice, and arraying ourselves solidly in an unwavering demand for that much at least. Only in this way can we hope to secure anything. By a united effort we can get all that we ought to have.

If one group of veterans in one State demands one thing, and another in another State something else, we shall get absolutely nothing. Congress and the press will be only too glad to play us off against one another, and make this a pretext for refusing us anything at all. We have had this experience so often that it has been indelibly burned into our memories. How often have we seen it that where there were perhaps 1,000 comrades fully agreed as to one thing, 10 or 20 chronic kickers would demand something entirely different, and the papers and politicians who did not want to give us anything would industriously pretend that the 10 or 20 were as numerous as the 1,000, that they were "more truly representative veterans," and so on, endlessly.

We have now the people more strongly in our favor than ever before, and we are more closely united among ourselves, but there is still very much to be done to put ourselves in the best shape for securing our rights.

Let us, therefore, without delay, decide upon certain things which we must have, and let every comrade, from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, join heartily in demanding these things. Let the public, the press, the politicians, the office-holders, hear the same demand everywhere. Let it be talked, written and urged, as if there were nothing else in the minds of the comrades, nothing less will satisfy them, and that they are firm in the belief that that is what the country owes them. If this is done there is no doubt of success. If we begin on it now, we will convince the members of Congress—who are yet at home among their constituents, and now actively mingling with them—that they must take suitable action this Winter, and we shall have made a long step towards securing our rights and bringing relief to our suffering comrades.

What we want, first, is legislation which will make really effective the Disability Act of June 27, 1890. We want the juggling with and nullification of that act preemptorily stopped, and every man entitled to its benefits given them at once, without future quibbling or delay. We want that law directed to be carried out in the fullest meaning and sense given it when it was enacted into a law. We want its shorn and clipped dimensions restored to its original form and scope, and the men who have been unjustly denied the rights it conferred upon them restored to its benefits.

This is imperative.

Next, we want a Universal Service Pension.

We want every man who honorably served the country in the army or navy put at once on the pension-roll at least \$8 a month.

The time has come for this. Almost the lifetime of a generation has elapsed since the close of the war. Every man who followed the Flag then has passed the meridian of life, and reached the age when he has the right to expect from the Government that provision for his declining years which it has invariably made for the veterans of all previous wars.

For incomparably less service—when the country was vastly less rich than it is to-day—the soldiers of the Revolution and the war of 1812 were, without exception, placed on the rolls at \$8 a month—a sum much larger than it is now. They were not even required to produce an honorable discharge. All that was asked of them was to prove that they had served so much as 14 days, or been present at a single engagement. Their pensions were continued to their widows.

Similar treatment was implied if not expressed in the contract under which the soldiers enlisted in 1861-'65.

The time is now ripe for doing this. Let us have it done now, so that a decent number of those who bore the heat and burden of the battle may have some benefit of it during the few years that yet remain to them.

Let us every one insist upon this as an immediate duty of Congress.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

We are apparently on the verge of a serious international dispute, in which our whole future foreign policy is involved. Stated in their briefest form, the main facts are these:

In 1803 Great Britain took possession of the Dutch possessions in Guiana, South America, and at the peace of 1814 handed back the settlement of Surinam to the Dutch, but retained those at Essequibo, Berbice, and Demerara. Essequibo bordered on the Spanish colony of Venezuela, the Essequibo River being the dividing line. This fact is abundantly supported by documents, treaties, and other communications between the Dutch and Spanish diplomats for centuries. The British only succeeded to such territory as Holland possessed, while the Venezuelans, when they achieved their independence, in 1823, succeeded to all the rights enjoyed by Spain. Almost at once, the British in Guiana began to encroach upon the territory of their western neighbors, though always against the protest of the Venezuelans. In 1849 the British Government sent out Sir Robert Schomburgk to survey the country in dispute. Without taking the trouble to make any careful examination he drew a boundary far into Venezuelan territory, and this line bears his name. The Venezuelans, who had nothing to do with his appointment, were deeply incensed at this injustice, and protested so vigorously against it that Lord Aberdeen, the British Prime Minister, distinctly disavowed Schomburgk's act, and ordered the line obliterated by the colonial authorities.

The discovery of rich deposits of gold in Venezuelan territory has excited the cupidity of the British colonists, and they have pushed far beyond even the Schomburgk line. In the meanwhile a company of American citizens has secured important concessions for working gold mines, and other purposes, in the territory which the British are trying to reduce to possession.

The matter has been steadily growing more flagrant, and now armed forces of Venezuelans and British confront one another. The last Congress recognized the gravity of the situation, and directed the State Department to communicate to the British Government the earnest desire of this country that Venezuela's rights should be respected.

It seems that last August Secretary Olney sent instructions to Ambassador Bayard to make strong representations to her Majesty's Government of the views of the United States in regard to the matter. It has not transpired just what were the exact terms of Secretary Olney's note to Ambassador Bayard, nor precisely what Mr. Bayard said to Lord Salisbury, but from the outbreak in leading English papers it would appear that there was a tolerable forceful presentation of the Monroe Doctrine, with a direct application of the same to the Venezuelan matter.

The expressions of the London Times and similar papers are not of an agreeable nature. They condemn the Monroe Doctrine, and talk of getting an agreement between all the great European powers to disregard it. They insist that England has a perfect and absolute title to all the territory in dispute, and they do not propose to surrender what "is rightfully ours." Some of them suggest that there may be an arbitration of the rights to the country beyond the Schomburgk line, but that they will consent to none as to that within that line, and they want any arbitration to also pass upon the validity and scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

Last week Sir Julian Pauncefote called upon the President, and it was said that he came to state that his Government, as well as others in Europe, dissented strongly from the interpretation we had placed upon the Monroe Doctrine. It was subsequently learned that he simply asked for further time to consider the State Department's note. This is considered as very significant, as the English Cabinet has already had the note before it for two months.

It is quite evident from all this that

the time has come when we must stand up squarely to the Monroe Doctrine, or else make an ignominious retreat, and surrender all future thought of that much-boasted principle. This is not to be thought of. We do not believe any one in the country, outside of a few such emaculated creatures as Larry Garkin and the editors of *Harper's Weekly* and the *New York Times*, can think of it. The Monroe Doctrine has been strongly indorsed by all parties in this country for three-quarters of a century, and they will be a unit in supporting it. We cannot submit it to arbitration. It is one of those things of which we alone must be the judges. It is personal to us, and not within the province of any one else to decide for us. Nor do we see where there is any room for arbitration upon the question of the boundary. England gained nothing in Guiana but what the Dutch had previously had, and Venezuela nothing but what the Spaniards had previously enjoyed. What these were is clearly set forth in a multitude of authoritative documents, in which the British fully acquiesced up to the time when they began to want the gold mines in Venezuela.

There is nothing left for us to do but to vigorously insist that Venezuela shall be left in the occupancy of her own territory, and that England withdraw to such as are unquestionably hers. She will do this if we are resolute in our insistence upon it. She is simply making a grand bluff, as is her custom, and hopes that it will succeed. It can not and must not succeed. We can not abandon the Monroe Doctrine without deep National humiliation. To do so would make us contemptible in the eyes of the world. We would never presume to talk about having a policy again, for every one would jeer at us. And so far from weakening in their adherence to that principle, Americans of all parties are more deeply attached to it than ever. Instead of having it curtailed and weakened they want it made a more vigorous living idea than it ever has been.

It is incredible to think that we may be the result of this. Of all the Nations of the world we are the most unlikely to be attacked, and especially by England. We are incomparably the strongest Nation in the world, for the reason that we are the freest to go to war if we choose. Before Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia or another power can go to war she must look carefully about her, and see what her immediate neighbors may think and do. We are the only one that can go to war regardless of the attitude of any or all other countries.

The outcome will be that England will bluster until she sees her blustering will not avail, and then come down with what grace she can.

The priest of St. Joseph's Church, Port Huron, Mich., seems unaccountably ignorant of the regulations of the Catholic Church. Last week the comrades of William Sanborn Post attended to the grave the remains of Fred. Smith, one of their number. At the door of the church the priest met the pall-bearers, and requested them to remove their badges, as it was contrary to the rule of the diocese to allow regalia of any society not approved by the Catholic Church to be worn into the church. This simply shows that the priest does not know his business, and has not kept up with matters in his own Church. Ten years ago the Plenary Council, in session at Baltimore, took the status of the G.A.R. into full consideration. The matter was brought before it by Commander-in-Chief Kountz—himself a Catholic—who appointed three Catholic comrades—Gens. Rosecrans, Newton and McMahon—to represent the Order before the Council. After a thorough examination the Council decided that the G.A.R. was not a secret society after the manner of those upon which the Church has placed its ban, but one to which Catholics may belong with entire propriety. This decision has since been reiterated and explained repeatedly by Archbishops, Bishops and other prelates, and is understood and accepted everywhere, except by some unusually stupid or cranky priest, such as the one at Port Huron seems to be. He has probably only recently come over the line from Canada, and not yet caught onto United States ideas.

WAT. P. HARDIN, of Kentucky, can not understand what kind of a politician Warner Miller, of New York, can be, to put a plank in a platform and then stand squarely on it.

FALL AND WINTER WORK.

Let every comrade make two things prominent features of what he proposes to occupy himself with this Fall and Winter. Let him resolve to do some good missionary work for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and also for the Grand Army of the Republic. The best way that he can exert himself to develop public opinion in favor of veterans' rights, and of National justice toward the veterans and their dependent ones, is by extending the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Everywhere that it is read it builds up friends for the veterans. Every number contains something that gives the reader a clearer and better idea of the great work done by the veterans in saving the Nation and laying the foundations of its present greatness and prosperity. That the people know too little of this is the greatest obstacle in the way of a proper appreciation of our services. There is a strong element which is bent on decrying to the utmost all that the veterans did, endured, and sacrificed. The only real spokesman of the soldiers and sailors is THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It constantly struggles in the actual facts of the great struggle in a most convincing way, and every time it does so makes friends and admirers for our heroes.

Every comrade should make it a matter of personal interest that the paper be given the widest possible circulation. Let him not only subscribe for it for himself and family, but make an effort to get all of his comrades to do likewise. Nothing else will contribute so much to the development of the G.A.R., and to the success of the campaign we are entering upon for veterans' rights.

GEN. MAHONE.

Wm. Mahone was the son of an Irishman who kept a country tavern in Southampton County, Va. It wasn't much of a tavern, either, even among Virginia taverns, which are about as poor as the law allows. But the fact that his father was a poor, ignorant Irishman was one that Mahone never could surmount or even get away from as long as he lived in Virginia. Nothing that he could possibly do or become would give him a place among the aristocrats who ruled the State, and felt that political place and preferment was their birthright. Few men ever worked harder to break the ban than he did. What would have been to his highest credit in a Northern State, was an irreparable blemish in Virginia. His first step in life was to secure admission within the aristocratic walls of the Virginia Military Institute. His career there was a prolonged fight with the high-stepping youngsters, who despised him for his origin. He was farther handicapped by his weak, diminutive physique. Though he excelled the others in scholarship, he was finally compelled to leave without his degree. He adopted civil engineering as a profession, and this led him into railroad work, in which he became very successful. When the rebellion broke out he threw himself into it with ardor, probably hoping to raise himself socially by his service for the conspirators. He raised a regiment which he commanded with such ability that he was soon given a brigade, and then a division. He distinguished himself so at the defense of the Crater that Lee regarded him as the best General in his army, and indicated him as his successor, in case he should fall. The Military University of Virginia conferred a degree upon him, and the city of Petersburg voted him a sword. He resumed railroad work at the close of the war, and became the leading railroad man in the South. But all this availed nothing to take him into the charmed circle of the aristocrats. He found this out when he aspired to the nomination for Governor of Virginia. In his disappointment he left the Democratic party, and placed himself at the head of the discontented faction, called Readjusters, and was elected to the Senate, when he electrified the country by coming out squarely as a Republican, and brought down on his head a cyclone of calumny and vituperation from the whole South.

It appears that the miners in Alaska are greatly excited over the attempt of the British to grab their gold fields, and threaten to fight rather than surrender a single mile of territory to her. They are right. The whole of that country properly belongs to us. President Polk's infamous backdown from "Fifty-four forty or fight," which gave England all that she has on the Pacific Coast, was one of the most shameful things in our history. It was done at the dictation of the Southern slave-lords, who did not want any more free territory.

SCHOOL CHILDREN, ATTEND!

The American Flag for the Schoolhouse.

GIVEN FREE TO ANY DISTRICT SCHOOL.

We have decided to offer a free flag to any school or any battalion of the American Guard.

The desire for a flag is universal, and it is not provided for out of public funds except in two or three States. Our flag is made of regulation Navy bunting. The stars are all sewed on with a double row of sutures, just as in the Army and Navy flags used by the Government.

We have various sizes, but the style of workmanship and the material is the same in all.

All that is necessary to do to get one of these flags is to raise a small club of yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at one dollar for each subscriber. The larger the flag wanted the larger the club naturally; but in all cases we have made the club so small that one or two energetic boys or girls can raise it among their friends by only a few hours' work. We will send the flag at once upon the receipt of the club, with the money, at the rate of one dollar for each subscriber.

We will send one of these splendid bunting flags, 4 by 6 feet, for a club of only 6 yearly subscribers.

A flag, same quality, 5 by 8 feet, for a club of 7 yearly subscribers.

A flag, same quality, 6 by 10 feet, for a club of 10 yearly subscribers.

A flag, 6 by 12 feet, for a club of 12 yearly subscribers.

A flag, 7 by 14 feet, for a club of 14 yearly subscribers.

This will give a selection of sizes ample to suit almost any case. If, however, a different size, or if silk is wanted instead of bunting, we can furnish it, and will make known the terms upon application.

Remember, these flags are given away as a reward for our club-raisers. There is no charge whatever, except that the receiver will pay the express charges, which on so light a package are but a trifle.

Now, boys and girls, go to work. Send for sample copies of the paper to show your friends. Begin at once. Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

SPAIN'S campaign in Cuba is costing her fully \$200,000 a day, which would be a severe drain upon a prosperous country, while Spain is one of the poorest in Europe. She is now appealing to England to help her out with substantial pecuniary assistance, on the ground that she is also fighting the battle to preserve Great Britain's West Indian possessions from the ravenous United States. She asserts that if Cuba becomes free, and is annexed to the United States, she "will become another California in prosperity," and this will induce Jamaica and other islands to want to follow her example, and become part of the United States. This is a queer argument for a mother country to make, but then Spain always was queer.

TRIBUNETS.

So we are not to have a "Prime," after all. The House of Bishops has retimed the proposition and settled it for three years.

There is a New Woman down in New Jersey. She disapproved of her father-in-law, and expressed it by spanking the old gentleman with a frying-pan. This opens up a wide range of possibilities of household utensils as feminine weapons. The Old Woman has heretofore confined herself to rolling-pin and broom-handles when she wanted to enforce domestic discipline.

Truth: His City Niece (visiting the farm)—O, Uncle! Here comes a lot of wheelmen pedaling down the road.

Uncle Josh—Peddlin', eh? Well, I'm mighty glad their fellers has found somethin' useful to do!

New York Sun: Tailor—When you delivered Mr. Slowboy's suit, did you call his attention to the fact that it was there when promised?

Boy—Yes, sir.

Tailor—What did he say?

Boy—He said he felt he never could repay you for what you had done for him.

Truth: Tommie—Papa, what does it mean when it says: "Cast your bread upon the waters, and it shall return after many days?"

Father—It means, my son, that your mother never made it.

The clothes-pin makers have formed a combination. Now will come a harder pinch than ever.

The "Saints of God," who are now in session at Grand Junction, Mich., have settled it definitely that the end of the world will be in 1941. That evaporates all interest in the matter for the veterans. If any of us see the performance it will be from the clouds.

Boston Home Journal: Women certainly excel in patience. No matter how deeply he may be injured, no man would remain awake after midnight to deliver a certain lecture.

When Oliver Wendell Holmes was asked his idea of an afternoon tea, he wittily replied that it could be easily defined in four words: "Giggle, gabble, gobble, git."

A syndicate article is running through a number of papers, telling the different methods actresses adopt to keep from getting fat. I can give them a simple remedy free of charge. Eat less and exercise more. When a young man or woman accumulates flesh unduly it simply means that he or she is giving away to appetite, and not working hard enough to dispose properly of the amount of food eaten. The most of these people come from healthy, hard-working parents, who could eat and dispose of three solid meals a day, because between meals they munched rails, or hood corn, or did the household work for a big family of robust livers. The young folks have inherited the appetites of their parents, but they do not perform as much physical labor in a month as their parents were in the habit going through with between sunup and sundown.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Harrison went out to Saratoga to see his grandson, "Baby" McKee, who was ill, and the disease turned out to be a mild case of scarlet fever. So the ex-President is in quarantine in some rooms in the house in which his daughter is residing. He takes his imprisonment very gracefully.

H. O. Fildes, Menominee, Mich., is a comrade who has succeeded in life since the dread days of '61-'65. Comrade Fildes served in the 1st Minn., and has written much interesting history of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was in first Bull Run and all other battles of the Second Corps up to and including the Mine Run campaign, in December, 1863. He is proprietor of the *Daily Herald*, of Menominee, and is an influential citizen.

An odd character is now in Wisconsin, says the *Minneapolis Tribune*. He is George Burns. He has papers which show that he was a head engineer on board the steamer City of Savannah, which was wrecked on the coast of Massachusetts on Jan. 18, 1891, while en route from Boston to Florida. He was reversing the levers when the steamer struck the rocks, and he was thrown into the machinery, receiving injuries which crippled him for life. There were 118 lives lost in the accident, and Burns is one of the 37 survivors. For a long while he lay on a cot in the death row in Bellevue Hospital, New York. Dr. Hayes Agnew attended his case and removed five ribs from his left side and trephined his skull, using six ounces of silver sheeting for his skull. He was compelled to wear a plaster-of-paris jacket for four years after the accident. A portion of the lower end of his spine and both elbow joints are gone. One knee-cap is on the back of the leg, and his heart is on the extreme right side of his body. He is now 64 years of age, and walks very well, and has a cheerful disposition. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served during the war on the gunboat which was stationed at Cairo during the early days of the rebellion.

Dr. Thomas Calver, of Post 7 of the Department of the Potomac, and the "Old Guard," of Washington, who was invited and expected to read a poem in the public exercises connected with the Encampment at Louisville, was prevented from being there by the serious illness of his wife and child.

The Democratic nomination for Congress in the 10th District of New York has finally gone to Comrade Amos J. Cummings, who has heretofore represented New York very effectively in Congress.

Marinetti, Mich., has a veteran who lost a portion of his jaw at Hanover, Va. in 1862, and Menominee has one who lost a part of his in the Wilderness in 1864. Both are well-known citizens, and have jaws enough left to be genial conversationalists. The former is C. J. Ellis, of the 24th, and the latter James A. Crozer.

Post 2 of Philadelphia, Pa., mustered into their ranks last Thursday Henry E. Cartry, 231 Pa. of Place, Penn., South America, who will, upon his arrival at his home in Peru, organize Abraham Lincoln Post, to be attached to the Department of Pennsylvania. It will be located at Lima, being more central to the States of Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru. He has a list of 25 old veterans down in that country, who await his return. As they are somewhat scattered as to distance, they will hold quarterly meetings, but the few comrades residing in Lima will keep the Post open at all times to muster any new recruits or to receive any American who should give them a call. Comrade Cartry says the boys down there are all doing well. He is Chief Engineer on a sugar plantation, with 20 engines, turning out five tons of sugar daily, as well as having a small cotton plantation of his own; is married to a Peruvian lady, and has one child living. The only thing that troubles him is the earthquakes, and his 23 years' residence cannot make them congenial.

MUSTERED-OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

FINNEY.—At Bethel, Mo., Oct. 6, John W. Finney, Co. G, 11th Mo., aged 58. Deceased was a charter member of George Miller Post, 128. A large number of comrades were at the funeral.

LOREN.—At Manchester, Mass., Oct. 11, J. Radford Loren, Co. A, 4th Mass., aged 73. Deceased was a member of Allen Post, 67, and was buried under its auspices.

SEALY.—In Seely Township, Mich., Oct. 7, Wm. M. Sealy, Sergeant, Co. K, 1st Mich. Cav., aged 73. Comrade Sealy was also a soldier in the Mexican War. He was a member of Post 376, Belleville. He leaves a family.

TUTTLE.—At San Miguel Canyon, Cal., Sept. 28, H. C. Tuttle, Co. H, 8th Iowa, aged 57. Comrade Tuttle enlisted as a private Oct. 13, 1861, and was discharged as Corporal June 3, 1863, on account of disability. He was Senior Vice-Commander of Steadman Post, 56, of Salinas.

RUBIN.—At Kenton, O., Oct. 6, E. H. Rubin, Co. G, 14th Ohio. At the time of his death Comrade Rubin was Quartermaster of Canton Post, 97. He was buried with the G.A.R. Ritual.

WEAVER.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, Orange Weaver, Co. I, 2d Ind. Cav., and Hospital Steward, 139th Ind., aged 59. Comrade Weaver was born at Knightstown, Ind., and first enlisted in 3d Ind. Cav., Aug. 23, 1862, and after serving with his regiment at the battles of Perryville and Stone River was discharged on account of disability June 29, 1863. He enlisted the second time as Hospital Steward of the 139th Ind., June 5, 1864, and was discharged therefrom Sept. 29, 1864. At the time of his death he was Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Department of Indiana.

BARRETT.—At Provo City, Utah, Sept. 16, M. J. Barrett, Co. D, 1st Utah Cav., Capt. Barrett enlisted June 28, 1861, and was discharged at the close of the war. He was Officer of the Day of W. T. Sherman Post, of Provo City, and Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of Utah. He leaves a widow, one daughter and one son.

DUNCAN.—At Olin, Iowa, Sept. 11, James Duncan, Co. H, 14th Iowa, aged 85. Comrade Duncan was a native of Scotland. He came to America in 1839, and soon went to Iowa. He was counted as one of the old settlers. Comrade Duncan enlisted in December, 1861, and was discharged February, 1863, by reason of disability contracted in the line of duty. He was wounded and disabled in the right shoulder at the battle of Shiloh and was taken prisoner. The name of Comrade Duncan stands sixth in the descriptive book of Don A. Carpenter Post, 191, which he joined as charter member May 28, 1863. He had many friends.

MORGAN.—At Nelsonville, O., Sept. 24, Francis M. Morgan, Co. C, 93d Ohio, aged 53. He enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, and was discharged June 10, 1865; was mustered into Phil Kearny Post, 38, in 1880, and retained his membership until his death. He was buried at Green Lawn Cemetery, the services being conducted by the Post. A widow and three children survive him.

SOLESKY.—At New Washington, Pa., Sept. 17, Isaac Solsky, Co. D, 165th Pa., aged 58. He was a member in good standing of John Telford Post, 399, Westover, Pa., and was buried by the Post. He leaves a widow and children.

PRATT.—At Highland Park, Ill., Oct. 1, Capt. N. H. Pratt, Co. F, 124th Ill., Capt. Pratt enlisted in August, 1862, and was mustered into the service as First Lieutenant at Camp Butler on Sept. 10 following, and soon saw active service in the Army of the Tennessee. At the battle of Belmont, Miss. Capt. Pratt being wounded, the command fell on Lieut. Pratt, which position he faithfully filled. After the close of the war Capt. Pratt held the office of Postmaster for 20 years, but failing health compelled him to give up that position. He was a Mason and a comrade of the G.A.R. Members of both Orders were present at the funeral in large numbers.

NELL.—At Brownsville, O., Oct. 6, John W. Nell, Co. G, 76th Ohio, and 31st Ohio Cav., aged 72. The comrade was a member of Hamilton Post, 311. He leaves a widow and several children.